

United 3.

Connecting electronically

Introduction. Page 54

1. Connecting electronically. Write a list of the electronic devices you frequently use. The teacher guides the student's response.

- Computer
- Smartphone
- Tablet
- Game console

Book Activity. Page 56

1. Dictionary hunt. Look for the words in the word bank and circle them. Then compare your answers with a classmate.

c	o	p	y	m	a	c	h	i	n	e	q	r	t	g	v	d	s	a	b	m	j	f
r	f	t	h	j	k	l	u	b	v	c	p	r	i	n	t	e	r	t	c	a	g	h
w	i	i	v	f	d	a	q	w	x	z	v	m	j	h	u	i	p	l	h	g	t	e
s	m	a	t	g	h	y	n	f	d	q	c	f	i	p	o	v	f	d	t	h	l	d
s	m	a	r	t	p	h	o	n	e	s	d	e	s	a	v	b	n	d	t	h	j	h
a	d	f	v	d	s	w	e	g	t	l	a	p	t	o	p	v	c	d	h	t	y	b
c	v	b	m	p	3	e	r	t	y	u	i	j	k	l	g	c	v	b	d	a	a	c

2. Look up in a dictionary or on the internet the definition of these words and write them down.

- DVD: is a digital optical disc data storage. DVD's offer higher storage capacity than compact disc while having the same dimensions.
- Cassette: a flat rectangular device containing a very long strip of magnetic material that is used to record sound and for pictures, or a machine that uses such devices: a video cassette, an audio cassette.
- Wi-fi: is the wireless technology used to connect computers tablets, smartphones and other devices to the internet. Wi-fi es the radio signal sent from a wireless router to a nearby device, wich translates the signal into data you can see and use.
- VCR: videocassette recorder: an electronic apparatus capable of recording television programs or other signals onto videocassettes and playing the back through a television receiver.

Book Activity. Page 61

1. Reading checkup. Answer these questions according to the reading. The teacher guides the student's response.

- Before phones were invented, what did people use to communicate?
Before phones were invented, people used letters to communicate.
- Which telephone needed an operator to make a phone call?
The first telephone, which was a large box needed an operator to make a phone call.
- Why are Rotary phones called like that?
Rotary phones called like that because they had a rotating disc in the center.
- Why were touch-tone phones not common?
The touch-tone phones were not common because they were expensive.

Book Activity. Page 62

1. What's next? Think of the future. Draw and color how phones are going to be in the next 20 years. The teacher guides the student's response.

Book Activity. Page 64

1. Electronic devices. Match the name of the electronic device to picture. The teacher guides the student's response.



Book Activity. Page 65

1. Advertisement. Choose an electronic device and make a short advertisement for it. You can paste images, color, draw, write etc. Work in pairs. The teacher guides the student's response.

Book Activity. Page 66

1. A new electronic device. Write the electronic device Samantha should buy according to what she says. The teacher guides the student's response.
 - HD T.V.
 - Global Positioning System (G.P.S.)
 - Camcorder
 - MP3 player
 - Digital camera.
 - Ebook reader

Book Activity. Page 67

1. Digital citizenship. Do you know how to be a good digital citizen? Cross out the answer that's true for you. The teacher guides the student's response.

1. Your friend sends you a picture of himself. Do you ...
 - ☒ a. ask him if you can share it?
 - ☐ b. post it online?
2. Someone in your class posts a video. He is riding a bike and falls off! Do you ...
 - ☒ a. ask him if he's OK?
 - ☐ b. write 'That was stupid!' on the video?
3. You are writing an essay for homework. Do you ...
 - ☐ a. copy a text from the internet?
 - ☒ b. use different websites to find information?
4. You see a mean post about someone in your class. Do you ...
 - ☐ a. ignore it?
 - ☒ b. tell an adult?
5. You and your friend make a funny video with your phone. Do you ...
 - ☒ a. post it online as 'private'?
 - ☐ b. post it online as 'public'?
6. Someone posts their opinion about a game. You disagree! Do you ...
 - ☐ a. tell them their opinion is stupid?
 - ☒ b. say 'That's interesting, but my opinion is...?'
7. You take a photo outside your house. In the photo, you can see your street name. Do you ...
 - ☒ a. take a new photo without your street name?
 - ☐ b. post the photo online?

Book Activity. Page 68

- What do you think? Do you know any other ways to be a good digital citizen? Write about them! The teacher guides the student's response. For example:

Inform yourself responsibly.

Grammar. Page 69

- Could/Couldn't. Write the words in the correct order to form a sentence. The teacher guides the student's response.

- I could play chess when I was six.
- You could speak English when you were five.
- My brother could do judo when he was ten.
- My sister could walk when she was two.
- I couldn't read when I was six.

Book Activity. Page 70

- Modal could. Read the sentences. Circle the correct one. The teacher guides the student's response.

1

could to walk when I was two.

I could walk when I was two.

I could walking when I was two

2

My dad could is make a cake when he was nine.

My dad could make a cake when he was nine.

My dad could making a cake when he was nine

3

My mother couldn't to swim when she was ten.

My mother couldn't swimming when she was ten.

My mother couldn't swim when she was ten.

4

My friends could speak a little bit of English when they were five.

My friends could of speak a little bit of English when they were five.

My friends could to speak a little bit of English when they were five.

5

My brother couldn't riding a bike when he was four.

My brother no could ride a bike when he was four.

My brother couldn't ride a bike when he was four.

Grammar. Page 72

1. Modal can. Look at the pictures. Read the questions. Answer the questions using there is or there are. The teacher guides the student's response.

• Are there any books on the shelf?
Yes, there are.

• Are there computers in this room?
Yes, there are.

• Are there ice cream cones?
Yes, there are.

• Are there students?
No, there are.

• Are there coconuts?
No, there aren't.

• Are there cars?
No, there aren't.

Grammar. Page 73

1. Verb "to be". Write the correct form of verb to be on the blank space. The teacher guides the student's response.

- I am
- You are
- He is
- She is
- It is
- We are
- They are

- We are thirsty.
- You are tired.
- I am 13 years old.
- James is Costa Rican.
- Pam is a teacher.
- Kriss and John are married.

2. Is, are, am. Read the sentences. Underline the correct form of be. The teacher guides the student's response.

1. is (is, are, am) the door open?

2. She is (is, are, am) driving very fast.

3. They are (is, are, am) practicing for tomorrow

4. is (is, are, am) James tall?

5. are (is, are, am) they here now?

6. We are (is, are, am) sick.

7. Today is (is, are, am) a cold day.

8. It is (is, are, am) broken.

8. is (is, are, am) he home now?

10. The baby is (is, are, am) crying.

11. The house is (is, are, am) new.

12. Her boss is (is, are, am) angry.

13. is (is, are, am) she excited?

Grammar. Page 74

1. Countable - uncount nouns. Write C for countable and NC for noncountable. The teacher guides the student's response.

1. **C** book

2. **NC** water

3. **NC** ink

4. **NC** sugar

5. **C** pencils

6. **C** chairs

7. **NC** bread

8. **NC** Fruit

9. **NC** salt

10. **NC** sand

11. **C** radio

12. **NC** milk

13. **C** stamp

14. **NC** soup

15. **C** apple

16. **C** flowers

17. **C** students

1. A few or a little / much or many. Complete the blank. Write a few, a little, much or many. The teacher guides the student's response.

1. **a few/ many** cars
2. **a little/ much** ink
3. **a few/ many** friends
4. **a little/ much** milk
5. **a few/ many** tables
6. **a little/ much** meat
7. **a little/ much** paper*
8. **a little/ much** bread
9. **a few/ many** homework

10. **a little/ much** sugar
11. **a little/ much** tea
12. **a few/ many** books
13. **a few/ many** students
14. **a little/ much** furniture
15. **a little/ much** coffee
16. **a few/ many** chairs
17. **a little/ much** salt
18. **a little/ much** soup

Grammar. Page 75

1. Quantity. Write the correct quantity much, many, a little, a few, a lot of. The teacher guides the student's response.

- I want **a little** water.
- I need **a lot of** ink.
- I ate **a few** apples.
- They need **a little** sugar.
- They have **a lot of** books.
- I need **a few** chairs.
- She bought **a lot of** paper.
- She wants **a few** stamps.

- She drank **a lot of** tea this afternoon.
- She didn't buy **much** of fruit.
- They don't have **many** pens.

Grammar. Page 76

1. Wh questions. Write a question according to the italicized words. The teacher guides the student's response.

1. Mary called her best friend at 3 P.M.

- a. Who called her best friend at 3 p.m.?
- b. Who did Mary does at 3 P.M.?
- c. What time did Mary call her best friend?

2. Kim studies English at the university.

- a. Who studies English at the university?
- b. What does kim study at the university?
- c. Where does kim study English?

3. Susan talks.

- a. Who talks?

4. John is at the beach.

- a. Where is John?

5. The book is on the table.

a

b

a. What is on the table?

b. Where is the book?

Grammar Page 77

1. Adverbial phrases: because. Write or complete the sentences using because. The teacher guides the student's response.

1. I called my mother **because** I missed her.
2. They are going to the beach because they are on vacation.
3. I didn't eat cake **because** I was on a diet.
4. I am very tired **because** I cleaned the house today.
5. She opened the umbrella **because** it was raining.
6. I have an exam tomorrow because I have to study.
7. Mary cut her hair **because** it was too long.
8. David cleaned his room **because** his mother told him to.
9. I have money. **Because** I saved.
10. My sister cried, **because** she was sad.